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23 June 1965

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CONTENTS

25X1

- [REDACTED]
2. Dominican Republic: Extremist failure to promote a general strike coincides with continuing evidence of public support for OAS proposals. (Page 4)
 3. Algeria: New regime coping successfully with manifestations of pro-Ben Bella sentiment. (Page 5)

25X1

- [REDACTED]
5. Notes: France; Trucial States; Colombia; Venezuela; [REDACTED] (Page 8)

25X1

Approved For Release 2003/05/16 : CIA-RDP79T00975A008300450001-0

Next 4 Page(s) In Document Exempt

Approved For Release 2003/05/16 : CIA-RDP79T00975A008300450001-0

*Dominican Republic: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT) Failure of the extremist effort to promote a countrywide general strike coincides with continuing evidence of public support for the OAS proposals for a solution to the crisis.

The business and civic leaders known as the Santiago Group agree generally with the OAS formula, but object to early elections. Fearful of continuing political and economic unrest, they have proposed a two and a half year moratorium on politics.

Followers of former President Joaquin Balaguer, on the other hand, have approved the OAS proposals in their entirety. Their attitude is based on the assumption that Balaguer could easily win an election in six to nine months. Balaguer's Reformist Party is, in fact, the only Dominican political party rivaling Bosch's in mass support.

The one thing upon which most Dominican civilians commenting on the OAS proposals agree is the need for the reform of the Dominican military establishment. Even Colonel Benoit, the military member of Antonio Imbert's junta, concedes that military intervention in Dominican politics has been the "curse" of the country.

The Imbert government is clearly holding up its own reaction to the OAS proposals pending the revelation of the rebel counter-proposals, which are to be given to the OAS committee this morning. Both governments are expected to agree "in principle" but are likely to put forth a number of points for detailed negotiation.

[The failure of the general strike effort has been a blow to the extremists within the rebel camp, but some of them are now reported planning a campaign of terrorism against US forces in the country.]

25X1

23 June 65

4

Algeria: The new regime seems to be coping successfully with the various manifestations of pro-Ben Bella sentiment.

Press reports claim that up to 600 "Communists" have been arrested, including a number of Europeans. Some of Ben Bella's Communist advisers are said to have been picked up, and the pro-Communist daily newspaper, Alger Republicain, has not appeared since the coup. The regime says, however, that only six persons have been arrested.

A strike which was rumored to have been called has not come off. Yesterday, the "political commissariat" issued an appeal exhorting the people to work and promising that "the revolution continues more than ever in the service of socialism, of the people, and of democracy." The Algerian press declares that French-Algerian petroleum negotiations will continue.

Apparently the most vocal opposition has come from emigre Algerians. An Algerian "people's provisional committee for action and resistance" has set up a headquarters in Brussels. It has called on all Algerians in France to mobilize against the 19 June coup. It claims the support of Army Chief of Staff Tahar Zbiri, but other reports say he has adhered to Boumedienne.

A number of Algerian students in Moscow have demanded the immediate release of deposed President Ben Bella, called on all Algerians to "bar the way to a military dictatorship and safeguard the socialist revolution." Algerian students in Morocco also have issued a communiqué strongly condemning the coup.

(continued)

Ethiopia has announced recognition of the new regime and the Ethiopian foreign minister left for Algiers yesterday carrying a personal appeal from Haile Selassie to spare the life of Ben Bella. Nasir is reported to have offered asylum to Ben Bella.

The Algerians continue to press for convening the Afro-Asian conference on schedule. Boumedienne has sent a team of emissaries to London, where the Commonwealth prime ministers are meeting, to obtain their support. A number of African and Asian foreign ministers, in addition to the Ethiopian, are en route or have arrived in Algiers, and some sort of preconference foreign ministers meeting probably will take place on 24 June, as had been scheduled.

Prospects for holding the chiefs of state conference are dimmer. In addition to previous refusals from Malawi and Burma, Nkrumah and King Mahendra of Nepal have declared they will not attend, and the Tunisian foreign secretary, Habib Bourguiba, Jr., has stated that he intends to dissuade his father from attending.

25X1

23 June 65

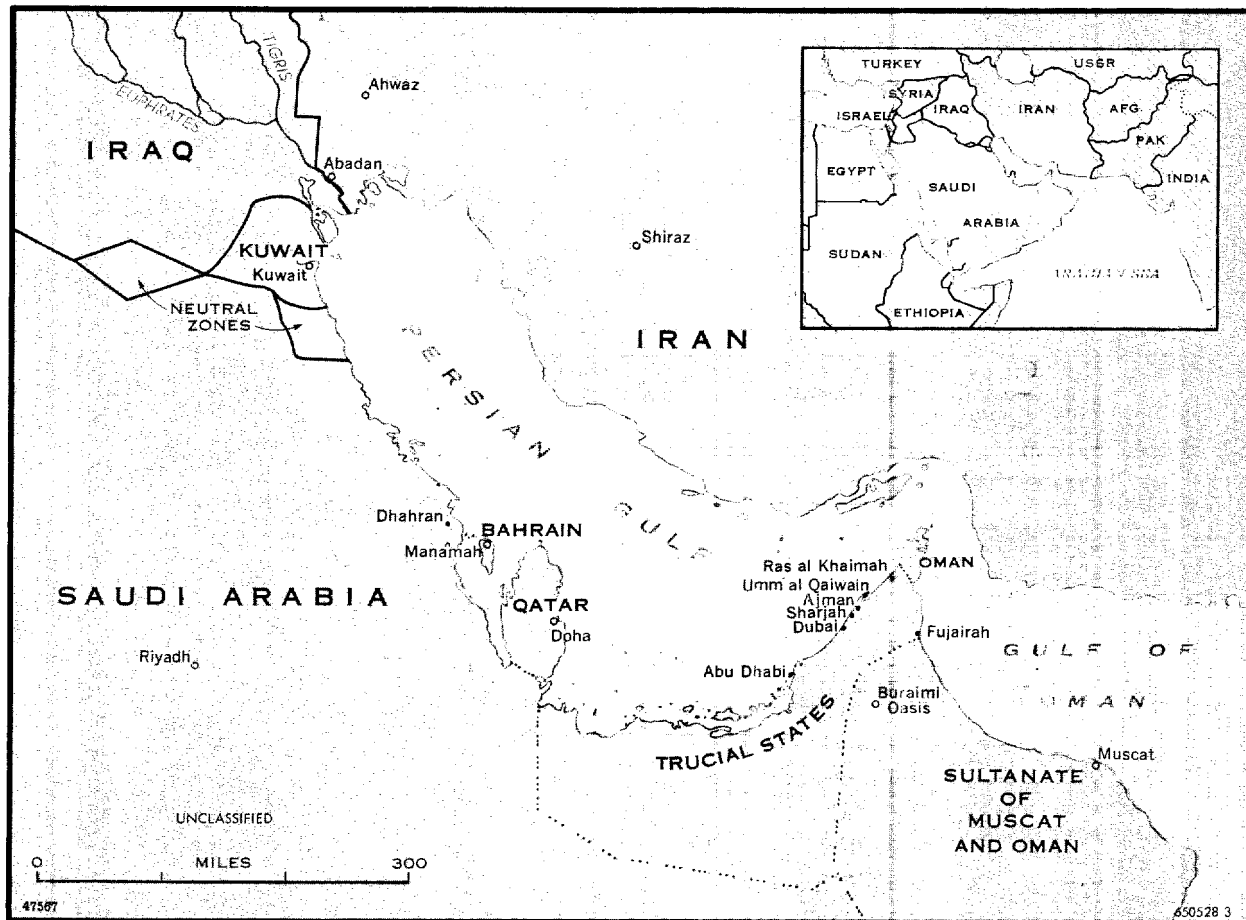
6

25X1

Approved For Release 2003/05/16 : CIA-RDP79T00975A008300450001-0

Approved For Release 2003/05/16 : CIA-RDP79T00975A008300450001-0

PERSIAN GULF AREA



NOTES

France: [The French may attempt to orbit a small satellite within the next few weeks according to a US official who recently visited the French missile test center in Algeria. Such an attempt was not programmed until 1966 since the Diamant satellite launch vehicle is still under development. For prestige reasons, however, the French may accelerate the program and attempt the launching even though some of the equipment and facilities are not fully ready.]

25X1
25X1

Trucial States: [The five rulers of the British-protected Trucial States who have threatened to break their British ties are now demanding a percentage of Abu Dhabi's oil revenues as the price of foregoing a promised \$14 million in Arab League aid. Sheikh Shakhbut, the ruler of Abu Dhabi, has reluctantly acceded to British pressure and indicated that he would agree in principle, provided that oil-producing Qatar and Bahrain follow suit. The five dissidents nonetheless may still refuse to cooperate and may insist on aid free from British "interference."]

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Colombia: Finance Minister Duran has resigned, probably because of disagreements in connection with President Valencia's announcement on 18 June that he had "tabled" all plans for devaluation. For more than six weeks Valencia has kept the government on dead center in regard to shortages of foreign exchange, unemployment, and threatened inflation. Duran's resignation will bring more insistent pressures from businessmen, labor leaders, and politicians for economic reforms.]

25X1

23 June 65

8

Venezuela: [The Armed Forces of National Liberation (FALN) are still planning terrorist operations against US personnel and installations, but their plans reportedly are awaiting approval by the politburo of the Venezuelan Communist Party. FALN action units are probably prepared to carry out their assignments with comparatively little lead time, offering scant prospect of early warning, once the plans are approved. The delay in authorization by the politburo suggests there may be some disagreement about the desirability of urban terrorism at this time.]

25X1

23 June 65

9

THE PRESIDENT

The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Administrator

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

The National Indications Center

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